/379 cont./

S 369 [262] Only food seems to have undergone only slight improvement: the couscous of millet or rice (a little fish or meat during periods of abundance) are basic in their diet. Bread, rarely eaten during the meal, is reserved for children; S [271] [273] it takes the place of cake. Water remains the essential drink of the Moslem; water, palm wine (during the harvest), and grape wine (on feast days) are consumed by the non-SR [273] Islamized None.

S 369 241 438 The frugal housewife profits from the proximity of the escale for /380/ the daily sale in the market of the products of her personal garden. She cultivates tomatoes, beans, pumpkins, and okra. At Keur-Issa-Bambara she has tried, with greater or lesser success, to cultivate potatoes and salad greens; the gathering of mangoes also procures a little profit S [372] for her. When the harvest from the garden is exhausted, the collection of dead wood which she will take to sell in the market in the form of little bundles will yield a few coins for her.

In parallel fashion, the husband-cultivator harvests on a plot of his lougan products that are easy to sell on the Thiès market; at Keur-Issa-Bambara he lays out flooded rice-fields and cultivates the sweet potato and manioc, part of which is S SR 369 438 offered to the clientele of the escale.

During the dry season the None principally works at gathering palmyra leaves; they will be sold, as bundles of [314] thatch, for making roofs for the huts of the urban quarters; [342] after the harvest he carries dried groundnut leaves to the city [231] for fodder for the little horses harnessed to the taxicabs.

S SR 369 234 438 Despite the ready sale that can be made with cattle, they are not very numerous. When the epizootic diseases have spared them, they give an appreciable profit to their owner through the sale of milk. At Tiali, the only herd in the village, which contains about 30 animals, belongs to a S SR F single breeder. It is guarded by Peul shepherds who lead it [233] [465] to graze in the neighboring woodlands. The morning milk and the calves belong to the owner; the evening milk goes

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Locomotives. In 1939 the following locomotives were in service: 493

Makers and type	*Adhesive weight in tons*	*Number*
Mallet articulated . .	43–50	10
Mikado 2–8–0. . .	30–40	42
Pignet	29	34
Cail	27	24
Cail, Corpet, Weidknecht, Decauville . . .	13–27	75
	Total	185

Since that date 2 Micheline railcars, 3 Als-Thorn diesel electric locomotives, and 2 Beyer-Garratts have been brought into use. The Beyer-Garratts are 4–4–2+2–4–4 articulated with an adhesive weight of 91 tons.

Fuel. Neither coal nor wood is found locally. Before 1940 some 60,000 tons of briquettes were annually imported. At the present time these are hard to obtain, and they are supplemented by whatever wood is available and by briquetted ground-nut shells. 372

Carriages and Wagons. In 1939 there were 254 passenger coaches and 2,105 goods wagons in service. The passenger coaches included restaurant cars and sleeping cars. At the end of 1939, 177 covered goods wagons were delivered from France. 493

State of Repair. There are excellent workshops at Thiès; but the general standard of upkeep, never very high, has greatly deteriorated as a result of stocks of material becoming almost exhausted. 497 498

Traffic

The following table gives figures for 1937 and 1938: 497

	1937	1938
Passengers. . .	2,603,341	2,660,497
Passenger miles . .	118,433,807	120,600,300
Freight in tons . .	615,043	591,593
Ton miles . .	100,570,598	107,070,715
Revenue . . .	£976,411	£984,788

The principal items of freight handled were ground-nuts, shea butter, gum arabic, sisal, and fuel. [938]